ood representatives remained in the imployees group. They were urged from both sides of the hall to help in constructive programme. L. E reated nor given messages for their group. He explained that they did not ong to the American Federation of Labor, but that they stood with th President Gompers's with drawal of the group, he said, bound them, but they had waited out of cour esy for an adjournment.

Gompers Blames Employers.

In his final speech Mr. Gompers said that the conference had come to naught, that the employers had refused to meet labor, that constructive action was blocked. He indicated that in that sit-

plocked. He indicated that in that situation the other pending matters before the conference could not be passed, as the labor vote would block them as the employer vote had blocked labor.

The issue was drawn on a collective bargaining resolution which was not far from all of those previously voted down in the conference. It was, however, accepted as but an abstract statement of principle, with machinery and interpretation to be worked out later. Labor plainly made its passage a quid pro quo of continuance of the labor group in the conference. The group caucussed on the course it was to pursue, and when it same back offered the resolution. The employers' group promptly raised objection to it, but it was taken up for settlement on a two-third vote suspending the rules and the issue was again drawn.

As presented the resolution read:

gain collectively, to be represented by representatives of their own choosing in negotiation and adjustments with em-ployers in respect to wages, hours of labor and relations and conditions of em-

Vote Is Demanded.

When the employers objected the con-rence fell into personalities. The sectre of the walking delegate was spectre of the waiking delegate was raised, and the employers said the reso-dution contained an idea against which they had consistently stood. The ques-tion was worked around by the public group to an understanding that an af-firmative vote would mean merely an ab-stract declaration of principle. There was much talk of the conference proceeding backward and trying to erect a structure by sticking on the chimney first, but the issue held, and finally a

The public group voted in the affirma-tion. The employers against, and the abor group in the affirmative. The rules of the conference were rigorously attacked by President Emeri-tus Eliot of Harvard, who with many

that the issue was drawn and labor was orepared to fight. Representatives of the brotherhoods said the railroad men, who held the key to transportation, could not stand by and see their fellows suffer. Harry A. Wheeler, chairman of the imployers' group, in a last speech de-tared that the employers stood on their record and would not accept responsi-bility for breaking the conference. The amployers' representatives, he said, employers' representatives, he said, would stay to the bitter end to do what they could toward framing a programme of labor relations, and he concluded. "We have followed our conscience and judgment and leave the verdict to American people on the record of

Wilson Letter Read.

Immediately upon the convening of the conference this morning Chairman I are presented the letter from President Wilson, which was designed and calcu-lated to hold the conference together. In presenting it Secretary Lane said: Gentlemen, I am going to read to you s letter from the President of the United What the President had in mind calling this conference, what full proindicated in this letter. We do know, however, that it was his expectation that be would call this conference to order himself and outline personally his views to you. I think I am safe in saying that he regarded this conference as the most important extra-legal body that has met in this city curing his Administration. He does not in any way minimize the responsibility that rests upon you or the greatness of your task, and it was because he realized the largeness of the performance with which you had to deal fast he expected personally to present his views to you and give you such assistance and direction as might be possible from time to time. But he has not stance and told him the state of mind that existed (doing it I hope without color) he sent to the conference this letter, signed by him in his bed, lying letter favored.

The President's Letter. idicated in this letter. We do know

The President's Letter. The President's letter said: "To the Ladies and Gentlemen of the

"To the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Industrial Conference:
"I am advised by your chairman that you have come to a situation which appears to threaten the life of your conference, and because of that I am presuming to address a word of very solemn appeal to you as Americans. It is not for me to assess the blame for the present condition. I do not speak in a spirit of criticism of any individual or of any steup. But having called this confersion. croup. But having called this confer-nce, I feel that my temporary indispo-dtion should not bar the way to a frank ression of the seriousness of the po-on in which this country will be sed should you adjourn without hav-convinced the American people that had exhausted your resourcefulness your patience in an effort to come to "At a time when the nations of the

world are endeavoring to find a way of avoiding international war, are we to confeas that there is no method to be found for carrying on industry except in the spirit and with the very method of war? Must suspicion and hatred and force rule us in civil life? Are our instrial leaders and our industrial works to live together without faith in the other, constantly struggling for ad-

vantage over each other, doing naught but what is compelled?
"My friends, this would be an intolerable outlook, a prospect unworthy of the large things done by this people in the mastering of this continent—indeed, it would be an invitation to national dist would be an invitation to national dis aster. From such a possibility my mind turns away, for my confidence is abid-ing that in this land we have learned new to accept the general judgment upon matters that affect the public weal. And this is the very heart and soul of democ-

Asks Full Programme.

Asks Full Programme.

"It is my understanding that you have ivided upon one portion only of a possible large programme which has not ally been developed. Before a severace is affected, based upon present differences. I believe you should stand to-sther for the development of that full programme touching the many questingstons. It was in my mind when this conference was called that you would concern yourselves with the discovery of these methods by which a measurable cooperation within industry may have been secured, and if new mathingry needs to be designed by which needs to be designed by which num of conflict between employers

Any good meal is a pleasure while you are eating it; but the matter of its after-effect is also important.

Cussed the present situation in this conference in almost every particular. In addition, at the outset, upon our invitation, the honored chairman of this conference, the Hon. Franklin K. Lane, was invited to meet with us briefly and he compiled with our request and addressed us in words, in terms and in feeling and in judgment which also appealed to us strongly and thereafter we discussed the situation.

The extraordinary virtue of the meals served at CHILDS is that they combine easy digestibility with pleasant pala-

This means that you get an enjoyable meal and yet do not pay the heavy after-penalties of indifferent cooking.



secure its adoption. It cannot be exagree upon each proposition or method suggested. It is to be expected, how-ever, that as a whole, a plan or pro-gramme can be agreed upon which will advance further the productive capacity of America through the establishment of a surer and heartler cooperation between all the elements engaged in industry all the elements engaged in industry.

The public expects not less than that you shall have that one end in view and sway together until the way is found leading to that end or until it is revealed that the men who work and the men who manage American industry are so set unon diversary retains that all efforts.

who manage American industry are so set upon divergent paths that all effort at cooperation is doomed to failure.

"I renew my appeal with full comprehension of the almost incomparable importance of your tasks to this and to other peoples, and with full faith in the high patriotism and good faith of each other that you push your task to a happy conclusion.

conclusion.
(Signed) "Woodrow Wilson."

The rules of the conference were rigorously attacked by President Emeritus Ellot of Harvard, who with many others chided the employers' group for of the stand by and see their fellows suffer. Harry A. Wheeler, chairman of the susuance of the stand by and see their fellows suffer. Mr. Wheeler seconded the motion.

President Is Thanked.

Chairman Lane proposed a vising vote of thanks to the President, and it was unanimously given.

Mr. Sparge moved that the chairman was unanimously given.

Mr. Sparge moved that the chairman end behalf of this conference reply to the president, assuring him that each group, recognizing the responsibility so well outlined by the President, assuring him that each group, recognizing the responsibility so well outlined by the President, assuring him that each group, recognizing the responsibility so well outlined by the President to this conference and every individual representatives of the motion was lost.

By the president is Thanked.

Chairman Lane proposed a vising vote of thanks to the President, and it was unanimously given.

Mr. Sparge moved that the chairman each group, recognizing the responsibility so well outlined by the President, source of thanks to the President, and it was unanimously given.

Mr. Sparge moved that the chairman each group, in this conference and every individual reach group, in this conference and every individual to each group, resident, and it was unanimously given.

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Mr. Sparge moved that the chairman each group, each group, in this conference and every individual to each group, recognizing the responsibility so well outlined by the President, and it was unanimously given.

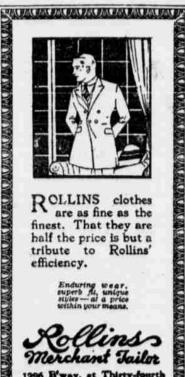
Mr. Sparge moved that the chairman end unanimously given.

Mr. Sparge moved that the chairman each

Mr. Wheeler seconded the motion.

President Gompers said:
"Mr. Chairman, I have not had the opportunity of consulting with my as-sociates upon the motion just presented by Mr. Spargo and seconded by Mr. Wheeler, I think, for the employers' group. I do not know what opportuni-ties he has had to consult with his asso-lates upon the employers' grows. This ciates upon the employers group. This I think, I can assume to say for the labor group, that those portions of Mr. Spargo's motion which expressed deep sympathy with the President in his pres-ent condition and the hope for his speedy recovery, to regain his good strong sturdy health, the clear strength of mentality having been fully demonstrated in his letter—those portions of the motion we concur in; but I cannot without consuitation with my associates undertake to vote for the assurance and pledge which are included in Mr. Spargo's mo-

the afternoon President Gompers took
the floor and after stating that the
President's letter gave hope to every
man and woman in the country and
showed his clear mind he said:
"No man could have that letter read
but to be moved by it to the very innermost recesses of his soul. Under its influence and its spell the labor group
asked for an adjournment or a recess.
During recess we have met and dis-During recess we have met and dis-



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"I am authorized by the group repre-"I am authorised by the group repre-senting labor to present a resolution or declaration to be made and submitted to this conference for its action. I am not desirous at this time to urge one word in the form of argument for its adoption. If need be, I shall be very glad to make some statements in regard to the reason why this declaration should be adopted by this conference. Until that is questioned I shall submit it and ask its immediate consideration by this conference."

it and ask its immediate consideration by this conference."

The new collective bargaining resolution was then read. Its adoption was moved and seconded, and on motion of Mr. Chadbourne the rules were suspended that it might be taken up.

Frederick P. Fish said:
"We cannot read this resolution without reference to the history of the last two weeks and the events of yesterday. This matter of collective bargaining was interjected into the affairs of this conference to take the place of the resolution as to the arbitration of the steel strike with a purpose, and that purpose has clouded this conference from that time to this. The matter of collective bargaining can only be properly lective bargaining can only be properly considered after there has been established a background which displays the conditions throughout this country with which we are to deal.

Charges Labor Plot.

"It has been perfectly clear that the sum and substance of the resolutions with reference to collective bargaining that have been presented heretofore, excepting the substitute from the employers group, tee Chadbourne resolution and the substitute offered for it by the employers group, meant this and nothing else, that this conference is asked to take action in industries throughout the

ployers group, meant this and nothing else, that this conference is asked to take action in industries throughout the country to recognize the labor unions whether they will or will not and to force their organisations to deal with the labor unions against their will.

"Now the labor men produce this resolution, which as a matter of words does not go as far as that, but words do not count. If this resolution should be adopted by the employers' group it would go out to the world as a concession on the part of the employers' group that they recognize the necessity of the unionization of all industrial establishments.

"Therefore, I shall personally feel obliged to oppose this resolution unless there is a plain definition as to what is meant by bargaining collectively and the reservation upon which the employers' group insisted in its substitute resolution that the employers in the industrial es-tablishments in this country shall not be required and forced against their will to deal with men chosen as representa-tives by their own employees who are not of the number of their own em-

Louis Titus of the public group, but an employer, took issue with Mr. Fish, declaring no language could be plainer than that of the resolution, and that he was amased at the intricate meaning given by Mr. Fish. He said that the conference was on record as favoring collective bargaining, as every resolution presented had accomplished it in some form, and every one had received a favorable vote from every group in different forms. Air Titus said that the hitch was upon the words representatives of their own choosing, and that employers had always had representatives of their

their own choosing, and that employers had always had representatives of their own choosing, and the labor men should be given equal privilege.

A. A. Landon of the public group, and an officer of the American Radiator Company, said the conference was pursuing a mistaken course and should set down to a programme. As a start he proposed the suppression of public nuisances and he put the Steel Corporation and labor organizations together in the class of public nuisances.

class of public nuisances.

H. B. Endicott of the public group said that as an employer he was not willing for the word to go out to the country that the employers stood just where they had stood for twenty years on every question. He went into the work of the committee of fifteen and drew what he called an imaginary picture of unseen control from bosses of the representa-tives of the employers' group on the tives of the employers' group on the committee of fifteen. He said that the employers members had tried to put something over after the committee had worked a day with them that nullified all of the work. Labor, he said, had yielded but the employers had not. Charles Edward Russell told of the work of labor in the world war and the progress made and said that labor could not consistently be asked to go back. He warned of industrial revolution.

Herbert F. Perkins of the employers

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"There were insinuations and suggestions in his remarks which must be corrected in the interest of truth. There was a reference to the fact that a programme was submitted by one of the committee of five representing the employers in the committee of fifteen and the very gentle suggestion in connection with that, that he disappeared from the committee of fifteen after his absence

posed."

The question was then demanded and Chairman Lane put the vote. The public group asked for a recess for withdrawal and it was granted.

Upon its return the group voted in the affirmative, the employers' group voted "No," and the labor group "Yes." committee of fifteen after his absence occurred and that that absence remained permanent and that the rest of us with mained

Gompers Then Speaks.

Preamble of I. W. W.

It was then that President Gompers spoke. He said in part:

"I feel it incumbent upon me at this juncture to ask that I may be heard in connection with the present situation. As I stated or tried to state upon our convening early this afternoon, when the group of which I am a part felt impressed very desply with the urgent request of the President and under its influence prepared for submission to this conference a resolution which by the vote of the employers group has been rejected. The situation thus created can bring satisfaction to no man. It is re-Resents the Suggestion. "Mr. Hutchinson is seated here and he is still a member of the committee of fifteen. He left on private business. And I went to suggest to this group that a suggestion that we were pulled by strings from any source is not war-ranted by the facts and that that reflection upon our standing and our programme of procedure contained in any such remarks should carry the weight which such remarks under those occiditions deserves.

"I submit that any group or any member of any serves has a right to say bring satisfaction to no man. It is re-grettable far beyond what words can ex-press. It is regrettable from every view-

ber of any group has a right to say that he is not to be put into a corner and compelled to submit. I do not be-lieve that this convention was called in and compelled to submit. I do not be lieve that this convention was called in the belief of the puolic at least with the idea that it would necessarily agree on all subjects. It seems to me that the purpose of this convention is to find a meeting of the minds so far as possible but not to conclude upon a surrender of any mind whose belief is based on fundamental principles."

Mr. Endicott started to quote Mr. Hutchinson. Mr. Hutchinson objected and a queetion of veracity was raised, but a point of order stopped the exchange.

Mr. Spargo asked Mr. Gompers if he would accept a statement that the resolution as offered was merely a statement of abstract principle and that machinery and interpretation were to be worked out later. He stated the question at some length and Mr. Gompers replied almost W. W. "Earlier in these proceedings I too

some length and Mr. Gompers replied some length and Mr. Gompers replied simply, "Yea."

L. L. Joree objected to the resolution. He said the groups had agreed to inclusion of the "Endicott tail" on the original resolution to safeguard the welfare of individual workers and this right should be safeguarded. The so-called tail said that the right of employers and employers to treat individually was not infringed.

Taking up the words "representatives"

employers to treat individually was not infringed.

Taking up the words "representatives of their own choosing." he read from the proceedings of the Atlantic City convention of the American Federation of Labor a resolution disapproving of the institution in steel plants of the country and of collective bargaining plans aking to the Rockefeller plan and demanding to have property. and of collective bargaining plans akin confiscation of the to the Rockefeller plan and demanding who have property. to the Rockereller plan and demanding that such bargaining be only by the trade union. He concluded with an old proverb that the net must not be spread in sight of the bird.

who have property.

"American organization of workers have undertaken their movement so that there shall come into the movement the conditions of the toiling masses

O'Leary Makes Protest.

J. W. O'Leary of the employers' group protested vigorousiy against charges of bad faith.

"Because we ask a safeguard for col-"Because we ask a safeguard for col-"
"Because we ask a safeguard for col-"

lective bargaining, in which most of us within rational lines as has the Ameribelieve in some form or another," he can trades union movement. This the said, "we are accused of bad faith and of a desire not to enter into any form of a desire not to enter into any form of collective bargaining. It was said in rejected and repudiated by the employof a desire not to enter into any form of collective bargaining. It was said in a paper that somebody has quoted that we deny this right. Never have I heard in any of the discussions of the employers group a denial of the right of collective bargaining, but we do most enthusiastically and honestly and sincerely protes; against a declaration which from all of the evidence which has been submitted in the past two weeks points to only one kind of collective bargaining. And I protest, as I have before, that this question should again be put to us after it has once been disposed of, and I hope sincerely that we will not be misunderstood if some of us feel the honest conviction that our action will be misunderstood if we should support this resolution. I am sorry it has been brough! In again. If we must take this vote I sincerely frust it will be clearly understood that it does not mean, so far as those of us who vote against it, that we have made any denial of the right of wage earners to bargain collectively under such forms as experience and good practice. of collective bargaining. It was said in a paper that somebody has quoted that we deny this right. Never have I heard

made any denial of the right of wage earners to bargain collectively under such forms as experience and good practice have shown to be productive of the ition here, but we will meet you again best relationships between capital and and we will meet you in conference and labor."

Dr. Eliot said:

"The word spoken here by the vote of the employers group settles nothing."
You have defeated labor in its declaration here, but we will meet you again and we will meet you in conference and you will be just as glad as we shall be to meet you in that conference for collective have single." Dr. Eliot said:

"I find the resolution on the subject of lective bargaining." organization and collective bargaining perfectly plain and simple, clear to anybody's mind and to contain nothing but

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 22.—Ray Baker. what all intelligent leaders of industry are now accepting and are now acting upon. One can say, of course, that something is meant by this resolution

which is not expressed; but I submit to the conference that that is not a fair way to receive any proposition made before this conference by one of the three groups of which the conference is composed." KEEP HIS PROMIS KEEP HIS PROMISE

Envoy Tells Polk Arabs Do Not Want French to Occupy Country.

By a Staff Correspondent of THE SUK. Copyright, 1919; all rights reserved. PARIS, Oct. 22 .- Emir Feisal, who ar PARIS. Oct. 22.—Emir Feisal, who rived in Paris recently, made a direct appeal to-day to the United States to inject itself into the Franco-British-Syrian controversy. In an interview with Under Secretary Polk he alleged that Parishan Said that the wishes of the inhabitants should be re-spected, and said also that secret agree-ments like that under which the British had agreed that the French should have Syria were a violation of the Wilson

The French have held the British to this agreement and the British to this agreement and the British troops are to be withdrawn from all this region on November 1. This, Emir Felsal told Secretary Polk, would cause terrible bloodshed, as the Arabs did not want the

the Crane report, which was against the Crane report, which was against French domination. It will be recalled that the sending of the Crane commis-sion to Syris, was resented bitterly by the French; it threatens now to cause the position that President Wilson should intervene to prevent French occupation. One suggestion made was that the

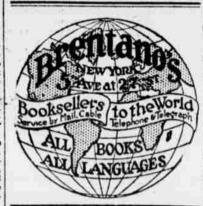
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PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 22.-Ray Baker, director of the United States Mints, said to-day at a conference of assay experts here that all the mints in the country are turning out 75,000,000 pennies monthly and that there are now 3,800,000,000 in circulation. Photographer of Men. 576 FIFTH AV COR 47 TM ST



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United States should act as arbitrator between the two claimants, but this Secretary Polk rejected immediately. The Emir is insisting now that the Supreme Council should take up the case instead of allowing it to be merely a Franco-British settlement, and he asks America to assume the initiative in this move.

this move.

The injection of the United States into the Syrian controversy has dangerous possibilities, yet the Arabs take the position that it is up to President Wilson to back up his principles in their case, as Great Briain has confessed that her hands are tied by this secret agreement.

WAR DEBT DEBATE SET IN PARLIAMENT

Lloyd George Says He Will Be Ready Monday.

London, Oct. 22.-When Parliamer esembled to-day Premier Lloyd Scorge announced that discussions or national finance and the war debt would take place as soon as Austen Chamber-lain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, laid documents before the House on Monday showing the economies that had been effected by the Government and giving the ravised estimates.

Mr. Chamberlain said that at the present time it was not intended to present threats of massacres in Palestine if their wishes were not respected. The Arabs say they would prefer to have no occuping force at all, but if there are any they must be British.

Feisal added that the Crane (American) commission had stirred up the apirit of nationalism in Syria, which was one of the causes of the present situation, and it was for America to uphold the Crane report, which was against French domination.

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army, at present 750,000 men, will be reduced in the course of the coming financial year approximately to the premancial year approximately to the pre-war standard, according to Winston Churchill, the Secretary for War. Fifty-five thousand troops are stationed in Ire-land. He said the army appropriations for the next financial year would be only one-fifth the amount of the present ex-

Approximately £87,000,000 (\$185,000,000) have been paid out by the Government in out of work doles since the arment in out of work does since the ar-mistice last November. Sir Robert Horna, the Minister of Labor, told the House. Former service men to the number of 275,000 are still receiving such payments.
Sir Auckland Geddes informed the

House that among the Government con-tracts placed abroad since the armis-tice was one with Germany for potnsh, the amount of the contract being £750.

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